

UPDATE OF INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE AT THE NATURE CONSERVANCY'S NEW POINT COMFORT PRESERVE

Final Report

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FY19 Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program Grant

Task 73.02

Grant #NA19NOS4190163

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PARTNERS

Bavon Beach Homeowners Association

Mathews County Historical Society

Mathews Rotary Club

Mid-Atlantic Regional Integrated Science and Assessments Program

Pamunkey Indian Tribe

The Nature Conservancy

Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was possible only because of the dedication and commitment of many individuals who contributed their time, expertise, edits and pictures. Project contributors include: Karl Braun, Bavon Beach Homeowners Association; Reed Lawson, Rebecca Barnhardt – Mathews County Historical Society; Stan Allen, Mathews Rotary Club; Kelsey Ruckert, NOAA Mid-Atlantic Regional Integrated Science and Assessments Program; Shaleigh Howells, Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Susan Bates, Chris Bruce, James Davis, Lena Lewis, Danny White- The Nature Conservancy; April Bahen, Laura McKay- Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program; Zach Bradford, Hali Haskins- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; Donna A. Milligan- Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

Jason Boys with Idesign2, Inc. provided design services for all project products.

Panel production and frame/mount fabrication was done by [Pannier Graphics](#) (Gibsonia, PA).

INTRODUCTION

New Point Comfort Preserve is an ecologically and culturally important site in Mathews County, Virginia that was acquired by The Nature Conservancy in 1994 with funding from Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program (VCZMP). The preserve protects tidal salt marsh, maritime forest and sandy beaches that provide habitat for several rare species. In 1997, Mathews County received funds from VCZMP to construct an ADA-accessible observation boardwalk to provide visitors with views of the Mobjack and Chesapeake Bays as well as the New Point Comfort Lighthouse. At the time of construction, four interpretive panels were installed on the boardwalk to give visitors information on the human and natural history of the area. The boardwalk has been open daily, year-round, and free of charge since 1997 and has become a well-known destination for both locals and visitors to the area.

In 2018, members of the local community reached out to TNC and other partners with concerns that the signage at New Point Comfort had exceeded its functional lifespan. Of the four original interpretive panels, one was missing and three had become faded to the point of being difficult to read. Shortly after the need to update the signage was identified, VCZMP staff were able to secure funds to support the project.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overarching project objective was to use a collaborative approach to create a series of interpretive panels that would expand visitor's understanding of the natural and cultural history of New Point Comfort. Additional project goals included:

- Convert silkscreen artwork from original panels to digital formats that could be more easily replicated on future replacement signs;
- Correct outdated content on existing signs;
- Collaborate with the Pamunkey Indian Tribe to expand on the indigenous and pre-colonization history of the area;
- Educate visitors about the potential impacts of climate change at New Point Comfort and provide resources they can use to address climate change in their personal lives;
- Highlight the partners, including VCZMP, that have made the protection and management of the preserve and public access infrastructure possible.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

TNC identified a group of partners and stakeholders consisting of subject matter experts and design consultants to update the existing interpretive materials and create new content related specifically to sea-level rise and indigenous history of the area (see Partners and Acknowledgements, page ii). TNC worked with Jason Boys from iDesign 2, Inc., to develop the design and layout out of the final panels. During the project period, TNC coordinated with project partners and contributors in order to gather the necessary content, review and feedback for all project elements.

INTERPRETIVE PANELS

The plans for revising and/or producing new interpretive materials were guided by the existing panels that were originally installed at New Point Comfort Preserve in 1997 under a VCZMP grant awarded to Mathews County. Pannier Graphics was the preferred vendor for the project because they produced the original panels and had a proven track record for producing durable, aesthetically pleasing materials for similar projects in the area. Based on available mounting area on the boardwalk, TNC decided to create five panels with the following content:


- **Panel 1 Welcome to New Point Comfort:** Guidelines for visiting the preserve and recognition of the groups, including NOAA and CZM, that provided financial and other support for the protection and management of the preserve.
- **Panel 2 Ecology:** Overview of the plants, animals, natural communities, and ecological processes that can be observed at the preserve.
- **Panel 3 People and the Land:** Human history of the area from the Paleo-Indian Period through the early 20th century.
- **Panel 4 New Point Comfort Lighthouse:** A timeline of important events related to the New Point Comfort Lighthouse from 1802 through 2021.
- **Panel 5 A Changing Shoreline:** Describes the projected impacts of sea-level rise to New Point Comfort and provides QR codes for visitors to take action to fight climate change.

TNC and DCR staff installed the panels at New Point Comfort in June 2022 (see Appendix 2 for photos). The frame and mounts were fabricated by Pannier to attach to the existing vertically oriented 2x6" railing of the boardwalk. Tamper-resistant hardware made by [TufNut Works](#) was used to attach the panels to the rails.

DIGITAL FILES

All full-resolution digital files for this project have been submitted to the VCZMP as part of this final report. TNC will also maintain these files for future use and reference.

APPENDIX 1. INTERPRETIVE PANELS PRODUCED UNDER THE NEW POINT COMFORT SIGNAGE UPDATE PROJECT




New Point Comfort Preserve

Welcome to New Point Comfort Preserve, a nature preserve owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. Please enjoy its beauty while respecting this special place.

Natural History

Here at the tip of the New Point Comfort peninsula, three bodies of water meet. Mobjack Bay, the Ware River and the Chesapeake Bay come together and create diverse habitat for many plants and animals. New Point Comfort has three major natural habitats: tidal salt marsh, maritime forest and sandy beach.




The tidal salt marsh you see here is one of the most productive ecosystems on Earth. Dominated by saltmeadow cordgrass, the marsh provides valuable food sources for many animals, including commercial and sport fish, shorebirds, and crabs.

As the ground rises slightly, salt marsh gives way to maritime forest dominated by loblolly pine and thickets of greenbrier and poison ivy. Deer, raccoon (and mosquitoes!) thrive in these woods. The variety of food sources, thick cover and the peninsula's strategic location along the Atlantic Flyway combine to make the preserve an excellent spot for migratory birds. At various times of year, nearly two hundred bird species nest or rest at New Point Comfort.

The forest opens to the ever-changing beaches of the Chesapeake Bay. The sandy beach provides habitat for colonial nesting shorebirds and the northeastern beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis*). Listed federally as threatened, this beetle once ranged from coastal Virginia to Massachusetts. As the Atlantic coast has developed, the beetle has been confined to just a few beaches in Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia.

Like many people, the tiger beetle prefers beaches with fine white sand, a gentle slope and low wave action. Vehicles, people and dogs on the beach can collapse the burrows in which young beetles mature, ultimately driving the local population to extinction. The beach also provides ideal habitat for least terns and piping plovers. Like the tiger beetle, these beach-nesting birds require open beaches and are easily frightened away from their nests by human activity.



Welcome to our preserve!

The Nature Conservancy invites you to enjoy this special natural area and to help us protect the fragile plants and sensitive wildlife that live here by observing these rules:

- NO HUNTING. Respect the safety of all visitors.
- No dogs. Protect wildlife by leaving all pets at home.
- Protect plants and animals by staying out of the marsh.
- No overnight camping or fires.
- No collecting or littering. Take only pictures, leave only footprints.
- The preserve is open from dawn to dusk.

The Nature Conservancy

Protecting nature. Preserving life.


The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is a global conservation organization dedicated to conserving the lands and waters on which all life depends.

In Virginia, thanks to our many supporters and partners, TNC has conserved more than 500,000 acres and owns nature preserves across the state, including New Point Comfort.

For more information, contact The Nature Conservancy's Virginia Chapter at (434) 295-6106 or visit us online at nature.org/virginia.

About Our Partners

New Point Comfort is dedicated as a State Natural Area Preserve by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage. Funding for acquisition of the New Point Comfort Preserve, construction of the boardwalk and interpretive signage was provided by the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program through Grants NA27020312-01 and NA19NOS4190163 of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended. The Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program, at the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, links state natural resource agencies and Tidewater local governments to manage and protect Virginia's coastal resources.



Cultural History

The beautiful New Point Comfort Lighthouse testifies to the changing shores of the Chesapeake Bay. Commissioned in 1804 by Thomas Jefferson, the lighthouse was built on the southeastern tip of Mathews County.

TNC acquired New Point Comfort Island in 1979 and gave it to Mathews County as a natural area in 1982. In 1994, the Conservancy purchased 95 acres to form the core of the preserve you visit today. Subsequent acquisitions have expanded the preserve to 146 acres.

With Thanks

TNC thanks Eva Lowe for drawing and donating the illustrations on these signs; Kenny Dale, Earl Sales, and Dennis Baker for assistance in writing the text; and Wayne Hudgins for project coordination.

Ecology

Land Between the Bays

New Point Comfort Preserve lies between the Chesapeake Bay to the east and Mobjack Bay to the west, within the largest and most productive of the Atlantic estuaries. New Point Comfort is a peninsula built of countless layers of waterborne sand, gravel, silt and shells of sea creatures, resting upon bedrock hundreds of feet below.

Erosion from wind and water continuously remakes the landscape around you. When the New Point Comfort lighthouse was erected in 1804, solid ground extended from there to where you now stand.

Salt Marsh

Useless wasteland? No way! In fact, the type of salt marsh that surrounds this overlook is perhaps the most productive ecosystem on Earth. An acre of salt marsh can produce nearly 10 tons of organic matter each year. By comparison, an acre of domestic wheat yields only 1.5 tons per year.

Many kinds of aquatic and marsh plants and animals thrive here. The mixing of salt water from the ocean and fresh water from the land provides a nursery and feeding ground for a diversity of animals, including commercial and sport fish, shorebirds, shellfish and crabs.

A marsh's physical and chemical properties divide it into two zones, high marsh and low marsh. Those plants living closest to the water in the low marsh are adapted to high salinity from twice-daily flooding at high tide. Tall cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) is the dominant plant in this zone. In autumn, waving fields of tall cordgrass give the marsh a golden hue. Plants that grow in or near salt water have adapted to rid themselves of excess salt that would quickly kill other plants. Observe the results of this process in the salt crystals that shine on the stems and leaves of cordgrass. Saltwort, which turns red in late summer, handles the problem by accumulating excess salt in its fleshy leaves, which it then sheds and replaces with new ones.

Saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) dominates the high marsh. Many marsh birds, such as the clapper rail and willet, nest in the high marsh and feed in the low marsh. Look also for sedge wrens and red-winged blackbirds. As we move from the high marsh toward the forest, where the ocean rarely reaches, grasses and shrubs that are less tolerant of salt water begin to take over.

An unwelcome invader of both fresh and brackish wetlands is common reed or Phragmites, which you may recognize by the handsome feathery flowerheads that top it in late summer and fall. Reproducing prolifically from stout underground stems (rhizomes), the reed grows in pure stands up to twelve feet tall. These dense stands choke out other more beneficial marsh plants. Its invasive and hardy nature makes controlling the spread of common reed very difficult.



clapper rail

Maritime Forests

At the edge of the marsh, on slightly higher ground, stands a second-growth forest of loblolly pine with an understorey of mixed hardwood trees and shrubs. From ground level to high in the forest canopy is an almost impenetrable tangle of vines, including greenbrier, poison ivy, grapevine, honeysuckle and trumpet creeper. While these dense brambles are not inviting to people, they provide food and cover for a variety of wildlife. Neotropical migratory songbirds seek shelter here, resting on their journeys to and from the tropics and feeding on the incredibly numerous mosquitoes. You can see and hear these songbirds by walking along the road at the edge of the woods in the spring and fall.

Amidst the pines are overgrown home sites, old gravestones, and non-native plants such as boxwood and English ivy that remind us of the generations of people who made their living here from the land and the adjacent waters.

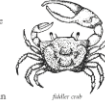
Food Chain

With its high organic content, the life-giving muck of the salt marsh forms the base of a complex, interconnected food chain. As marsh grass dies, its decaying stems and leaves (detritus) add their nutrients to the mud. The nutritious mud itself becomes both food and shelter for bacteria, worms, snails and tiny shrimp-like amphipods. Tiny particles of mud suspended in the water are food for plankton (microscopic plants and animals that drift with the current), which in turn are eaten by minnows and by the larvae of mosquitoes, oysters and crabs. Similarly, adult oysters and clams filter their nutrients from the water.



periwinkle snails & ribbed mussels

At low tide, you may notice fiddler crabs emerging from their mud burrows to feed, using their claws to scoop mud into their mouths. As the tide rises, fiddlers return to their burrows to escape waterborne predators, while periwinkle snails climb up blades of marsh grass where they feed on algae they scrape from the stems.



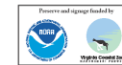
fiddler crab

Now larger animals enter the food chain. Many detritivores are food for insects, which are eaten in great numbers by swallows, willets, seagulls and rails. These birds might become a meal for a fast-diving northern harrier or peregrine falcon. Egrets and great blue herons are often seen patiently stalking the marsh's shallow waters for fish, crabs and snails. Ducks and clapper rails prefer crabs and snails. Ospreys hunt by plunging feet first, maring fish in their talons, while terns and pelicans dive headfirst, taking their catch in their bills.

Only two reptiles reside in the salt marsh. One, the nonpoisonous water snake, preys on fish. The other, the diamondback terrapin, feeds on snails, worms, fiddler crabs, fish and small clams.

Mammals sometimes seen on the preserve include river otters, which dine mainly on fish and clams, and muskrats, which are strict vegetarians. High on the marsh food chain is the fearsome mink, which preys on small mammals, and the playful raccoon, which will eat just about anything that doesn't eat it first.

The champion predators in this complex chain are humans, with our voracious appetite for crabs, clams, oysters, fish and waterfowl. Market hunting once threatened extinction for the diamondback terrapin and for several bird species. Today their greatest threat is loss of habitat. By protecting places like New Point Comfort Preserve, we are protecting habitat for all of the many species found here.



People and the Land

Early Inhabitants

The area we know as New Point Comfort was first inhabited approximately 12,000 years ago, during the Paleo-Indian Period (15,000-8,000 BCE). Arriving at the end of the last glacial period, these early inhabitants would have found a place dramatically different from what you see today. With much of Earth's water frozen into glaciers, sea levels were 300 feet lower and where you now stand would have likely been a forest—almost 70 miles from the ocean!

As the climate warmed, sea levels rose, flooding a vast expanse of coastal plain and creating the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake reached modern levels around 6,000 years ago during the Archaic Period (8,000-1,000 BCE). Indigenous societies thrived during this warming period, and coastal areas provided important resources. Oysters, for example, were harvested in large numbers beginning around 4,000 BCE.

At the time of European contact, this area was part of Tsenacommacah, the homeland of the Powhatan people. Meaning "densely inhabited lands" in Powhatan, Tsenacommacah had an estimated population of 15,000 people and over 100 settlements in territory spanning from the James River to the Potomac and from the Fall Line to the Eastern Shore.



European Contact

Exactly when the first people of European descent came to New Point Comfort remains unknown. Captain John Smith may have landed here during his Chesapeake Bay explorations in the early 1600s, and colonial records dating from 1641 refer to a place called "newe Poynt Comfort." The earliest evidence of European settlement is a large cemetery located in the woods within the preserve's boundaries. The oldest graves date back to the 1820s and include members of the Brooks, Preston, Pritchard and Thomas families.

Witness to War

Because of its strategic location, New Point Comfort has witnessed three major wars since European colonization. During the early days of the American Revolution, patriot forces established a camp in the area to observe British naval activity. During the War of 1812, British forces used the lighthouse as an observation platform.

Confederate and Union troops used this area at various times throughout the Civil War. A Union soldier killed in a skirmish with Confederate militiamen is buried near the lighthouse.



USS Monitor, the first ironclad warship, was built and tested here in 1861 and 1862.

The USS Monitor was a larger ship than the one shown, but it was built and tested here in 1861 and 1862.

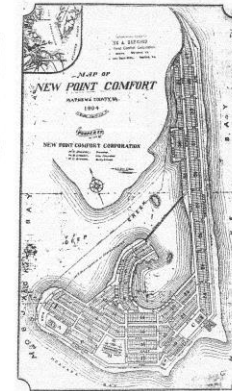
A Bountiful Bay

From the earliest times, people here earned their livelihood from the bay. As demand grew for famed Chesapeake Bay seafood, New Point Comfort became a lively center of commerce. At the turn of the 20th century, a wharf stood on the western shore of the lighthouse peninsula, where fishing boats returned with the day's catch to be sold for market.

Rockfish, flounder, spot, blue crabs and oysters were valuable catches. A herring factory and a factory that processed menhaden for fertilizer also operated here.

Unfulfilled Plans

In 1904, developers dreamed of turning New Point Comfort's fine beaches into a summer resort. Hundreds of lots were planned, and a hotel was to be built. However, the developers went bankrupt, and the project was never realized. That early defeat may have been just as well, as most of that land is now under water.



New Point Comfort Lighthouse

"There is a peculiar fascination about lighthouses, those sentinels of the shallow and shoals of our waterways. Silently they stand by day, except when the fog creeps in on wet fets, casting off night and muffled sound. Then the blasts of the mighty horn go out across the waves, warning ships of the dangers at hand. By night a gleam of light cuts through the encircling darkness, pointing out the breakers ahead. When rain, snow or fog shut down in the darkness, the sonorous sound of the horn is again heard, and light and sound send their ruin messages across waters."

Such a shallow is located at the southernmost tip of Mathews County, where New Point Comfort juts into the water and serves as a boundary between Chesapeake and Mobjack bays."

* From New Point Comfort Lighthouse, by Maria Dugg, published in Virginia Centuries, Summer 1985. Quoted by permission of the Library of Virginia.

Proud symbol of Mathews County. New Point Comfort Lighthouse is the third-oldest surviving lighthouse on the Chesapeake Bay, surpassed only by those at Cape Henry and Old Point Comfort. On March 3, 1801, the United States Congress appropriated \$8,500 for the construction of New Point Comfort Lighthouse, deeming this point of land critical to the safe navigation of southern Chesapeake Bay waters. Made of sandstone, the lighthouse has an overall height of 63 feet, with its top rising 58 feet above sea level.



Lighthouse and Signal House, 1897. Courtesy of the Mathews County Historical Society.

A Light Through Time

1802
Eliz Burroughs agrees to build the lighthouse and keeper's house for \$8,750.

1804
President Thomas Jefferson appoints Burroughs to be the lighthouse's first keeper.

1805
Lighthouse construction is completed.

1812
The British Navy occupies the lighthouse during the War of 1812.

1841
Tower receives a new lantern, 15 lamps and fifteen 21-foot reflectors. Upgrade cost \$3,500.

1852
Newly formed Lighthouse Board inspects the lighthouse. Keeper Isaac Foster receives an annual salary of \$400.

1860s
Confederate militia damages tower to obstruct Northern shipping and naval activity during the Civil War.

1871
J. McHenry Farley becomes the first, and only, officially appointed African-American keeper of New Point Comfort. He served until 1873.

1900
Rail fence and plank walkways installed.

1919
White, two-story keeper's house torn down when light is partly automated with an automatic acetylene light, replacing kerosene lamps. New lenses installed.

1933
Hurricane creates the channel called Deep Creek, completely separating the lighthouse from the mainland.

1939
Lighthouse Board turns over lighthouse to Coast Guard.

1950
Electricity now powers the light.

1954
Henry Dow, the last keeper, retires.

1960
Coast Guard suggests the lighthouse be closed; protests from the local community keep the light shining for three more years.

1963
Light replaced by an offshore beacon, the New Point Comfort Spit Light. Lighthouse structure still used as a day beacon.

1968
Lighthouse abandoned by the Coast Guard (discontinued maintenance).



Historic Lighthouse, July 1900. Courtesy of Mathews County Historical Society.

1972
Local citizens succeed in having New Point Comfort Lighthouse put on the register of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, and it is designated as a state and national landmark.

1975
Lighthouse ceded by the United States to Mathews County.

1976
Mathews County Board of Supervisors establishes the New Point Lighthouse Committee.

1978
Initial repairs made through funds from private individuals, organizations, businesses and the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science begins study to ascertain the long-range effects of erosion around island.

1981
Major renovations undertaken through funds from the State of Virginia and private donors.

1988
Additional major renovations through funds from a federal grant, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, and local citizens.

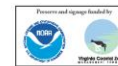
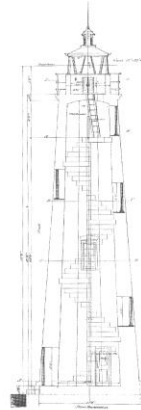
1998
Preserve boardwalk built.

1999
New Point Lighthouse Lantern Committee of local residents raise funds and install a solar-powered down-to-dusk lantern, which shone for six years.

2001
The Mathews County Historical Society Inc. forms the New Point Comfort Preservation Task Force, which reverted to county control in 2005.

2012
Based on a plan created by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, a rock revetment is constructed around the lighthouse to stabilize the island and provide a working surface for future restoration work. Virginia Department of Transportation funds project.

2021
Major restoration of the masonry, metal works and lantern completed under a grant from the Virginia Department of Transportation to Mathews County.



A Changing Shoreline

Like most Chesapeake Bay shorelines, New Point Comfort has gradually lost land due to rising sea level and land subsidence, allowing storm surge and waves much further inland. When the New Point Comfort lighthouse was first lit in 1801, solid ground extended from there to where you now stand. By 1852, the finger of land on which the lighthouse was built had been severed from the mainland. As late as the 1920s, cars could be driven to the lighthouse at low tide. Finally, in 1933, a hurricane completely separated the light from the mainland. Today, all that remains of the lighthouse peninsula is the quarter of an acre of mainland land on which the lighthouse stands, over a half mile offshore. A testament to nature's relentless power!

1853

Rising waters
These natural coastal dynamics are being dramatically altered by human induced climate change. Rising sea levels, increased flooding due to heavier rainfall events, and longer, hotter heat waves will present significant challenges to the people and natural communities of places like New Point Comfort over the coming decades.

In this area, sea levels have risen over 1 foot since 1990, and could continue to rise another 1-6' by 2070. This rapid rise in water level may erode natural beach and wetland migration, causing important habitat for fish, shellfish and birds to be lost. For the human residents of the area, rising sea will cause more frequent and severe flooding impacts to homes and infrastructure. As sea levels rise, so too will groundwater, causing saltwater intrusion into low-lying agricultural fields and wells, possibly forcing them to be abandoned.

1937

Along with these rising waters, New Point Comfort has been experiencing longer, hotter summers. By 2070, there may be as many as an average of 20 to 40 days each year where temperatures are over 95°F, compared to an average of 3 days a year between 1990 and 2019. Warmer air also means warmer water. Higher water temperatures stress the aquatic plants that provide food and shelter for species like blue crabs, bay wallabies and striped bass. Warmer water holds less dissolved oxygen, which contributes to the size and duration of dead zones in the Chesapeake Bay.

A global challenge
Climate change is a global problem with local impacts. New Point Comfort and communities like it across the world are in peril. If we do not take further action to stop climate impacts we're already experiencing, the planet is likely to see global temperatures continue to rise by 3-7°F by the end of the century. Major coastal cities will flood. Superstorms, droughts, and heat waves will become increasingly common and more extreme. The wildlife we love and their habitat will be destroyed.

2021

Future Scenarios



2 foot sea level rise



4 foot sea level rise



6 foot sea level rise

The good news...

Climate change is not an impossible problem. We know what causes it and what to do to stop it. You can be part of the climate change solution!

Tell your policy makers that you care about climate change and want to see them enact laws and policies that address greenhouse gas emissions and climate impacts.



Calculate your carbon footprint and take actions you can to lower it. Your carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted each year to support your lifestyle. You might be surprised which of your activities are emitting the most greenhouse gases and how easily you can take steps to shrink your footprint.



Talk about climate change with family and friends. Seven in ten Americans understand that climate change is happening, but most do not discuss it with family and friends. We can't fix what we don't talk about. The Nature Conservancy has resources to help you break the climate silence and pave the way for action on global warming.



APPENDIX 2. FINAL PANEL INSTALLATION PHOTOS



APPENDIX 3. PROJECT COSTS

Expense	Amount
Panel design and layout	\$585.00
Panel and frame/mount production	\$5020.00
TNC personnel, indirect, fringe	\$4295.79
Total project costs:	\$9,900.79

APPENDIX 4. SPECIFICATIONS FOR PANEL FRAMES AND MOUNTS



345 Oak Road . Gibsonia, PA 15044
724.265.4900 . 724-265-4300 (fax)
www.PannierGraphics.com

FRAME COLOR

STANDARD TEXTURED POWDER COATING COLOR SELECTION

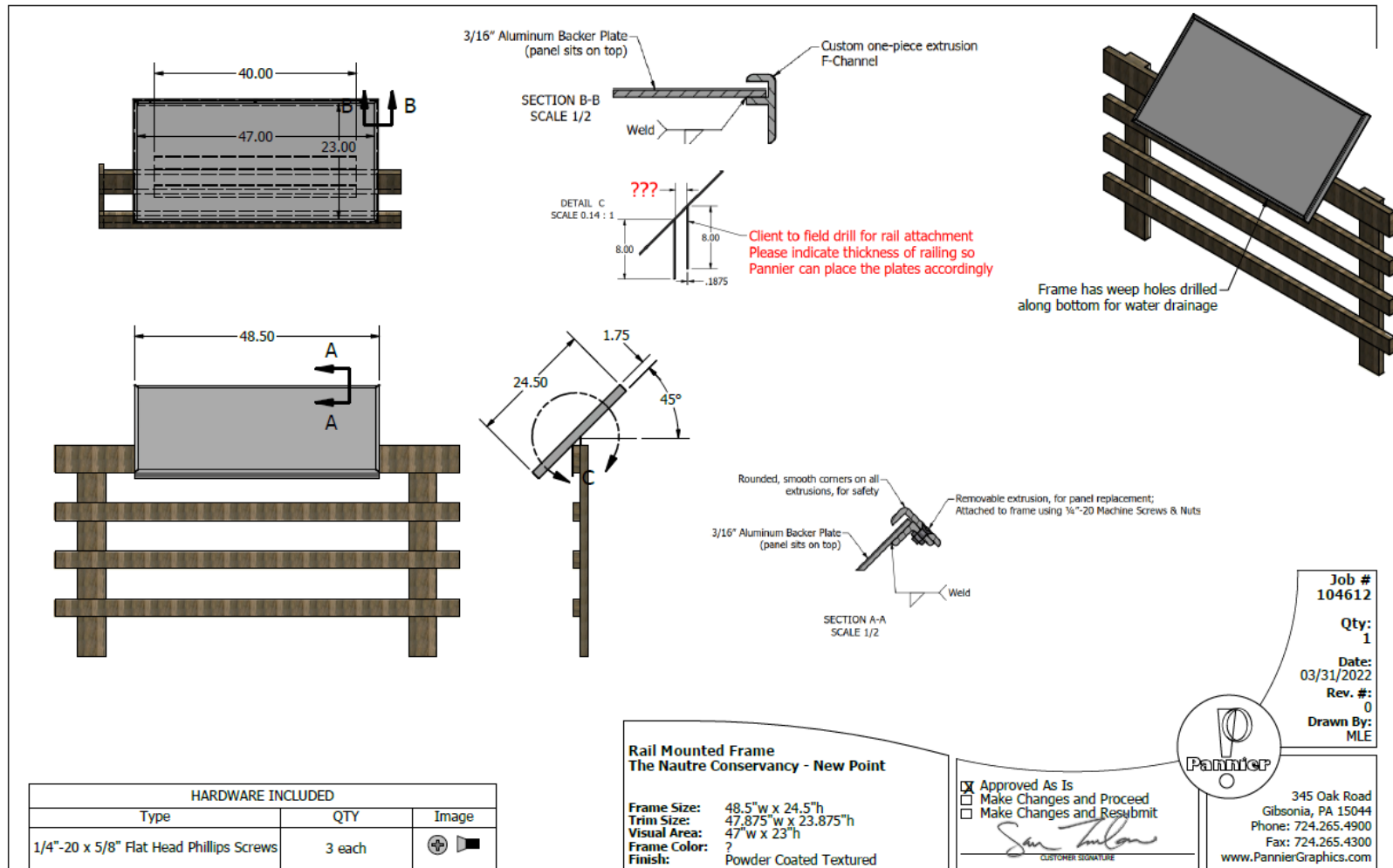
☐ Black

☐ NPS Dark Brown (formerly Charcoal)

☐ NPS Brown

☒ NPS Medium Gray (formerly Guam Gray)

Panel 1 Dimensions



Panel 2-5 Dimensions

